planation of it was offered. In answer to questions bearing upon that point General Corbin said: "I have not the slightest information as to the reasons General Shafter had for beginning the bombardment at the hour he names, but it was probably because he was ready just at that time. You can speculate about that as well as I

Intermation received by the war department during the few days of truce indicates that he has materially strengthened his position. During the past week he has received reinforcements of both artillery and infantry. Randolph's battery of twenty-four guns, which left Key West last Tresday at midnight, is now in position before Santiago; and, as one of the war department officials expressed it. 'When those long Toms of Randolph's begin to talk, something will happen in Santiago." General Shafter has nearly lifty siege

guns and a large number of seven-inch mortars, besides light artillery, at his disposal. These guns, taken in connection with the work that can be done by the fleet, will, it is believed, carry terror and destruction to Santiago,

Anxiety has been expressed by the war department officials as to whether General Shafter had a sufficient force to prevent the evacuation of Santiago by the enemy, This anxiety was allayed about half past 12 to-night by the receipt of dispatches from General Shafter.

The belief is held by the best informed officials that General Toral the Spanish commander, will surrender when he finds it will be impossible for him to evacuate the city. Upon what grounds this belief is based could not be ascertained, but that information to that effect is in the hands of the war officials there is no doubt.

General Shafter's dispatch to-night shows that he is engaged now in strengthening position and to-morrow will follow up his operations with a final assault upon the

The news of the bombardment came at the close of a busy Sunday in the war department. Previous to the receipt of this dispatch, the secretary of war had heard twice from General Shafter. In the early morning came a telegram saying that he had ridden over the American lines and was gratified at their condition. A second dispatch said that the lines were impregnable, thus removing any fear of a successful sortie by the Spanish troops should the maneuver of this kind be attempted. Both telegrams, which also em phasized the fact that General Shafter's physical condition had greatly improved were promptly shown to the president and occasioned him considerable gratification.

When questioned as to whether he be lieved that there had been a bombardment of the city, General Corbin replied: "You know as much about it as I do. I have kept nothing back. I should say, however that the firing to-day was but the preliminary to the more serious business of tomorrow.

This being the case, the attempt to take the city will probably be made to-day. (Copyright, 1598, by the Associated Press.)

BEFORE SANTIAGO, Saturday, July 9. 6 p. m.-Everything on the firing line is now ready for the commencement of hostilities, in case the Spanish generals do not surrender. The dynamite gun, which has been in position for several days, is now in better working order than at the time of the

the Spanish trenches when it opens fire. Twelve mortars in one battery are mounted and ready for use, and they are relied upon to do effective work in shell-

ing the city.

battle of San Juan, and it is predicted that

its charges, consisting of twenty pounds of

guncotton and gelatine, will work havoc in

Three batteries of artillery are now posted on El Paso ridge, 2,400 yards from the town, and the Capron and Grimes batteries are 1,500 yards to the north of the road in the rear of General Lawton's division. In firing, the field guns will be compelled to shell the town over the heads of our men, but the artillery officers say it can be safely done without injury to our soldiers. The dynamite gun has been so placed that it will be able to enfilade

On the other hand, during the truce, which, so far as regards the continuing of preparations for defense or attack, has been no truce whatever, the Spaniards have not been idle. They have been mounting guns and some of these are of much heavier caliber than any the American army can bring into play. Some of their guns are of antiquated pattern and not capable of much damage, but others are very different and capable of excellent work. One seven-inch gun which had so perfect a range, during the battle of Sar Juan, of many ridges occupied by th American troops, has been located with especial care by the American gunners and it will be the recipient of much attention when hostilities reopen.

General Bates' division, which holds the extreme left of the line, moved forward to-day to a new position, 400 yards in advance of its former line. It was, since the battle of San Juan, planted along the edge of a precipitous ravine, the walls of which are about eighty feet high. This ravine is about 700 yards long and about 400 wide.

tieth infantry to the side of the ravine nearest Santiago and placed the Third infantry, which, with the Twentieth, forms his brigade, at right angles to the line can army, is about opposite the upper end niles from the coast line.

When hostilities are opened by the born bardment, great things are expected from the navy. Admiral Sampson is quoted throughout the army as saving that he will drop one shell into the city every five minutes, and if that is not sufficient to do the work he will drop one into the city every two minutes. This fire, in addition to what the land forces will turn in it is thought will be sufficient to reduce the Spaniards to a point where they will sur-

SIBONEY, CUBA, July &-General Shafter to-day expressed himself as satisfied with the preparations that have been made for the attack upon Santiago. He carefully inspected the lines and appeared to have entirely recovered his health. He certainly was in good spirits. He presented a commanding appearance as he rode along the lines, scated upon a large bay horse, the one which first conveyed him to the front after the landing of the troups at Bulquiri and Sooj, after the ambuscad-

ing of the rough riders. The general will not see his headquarters on the Seguranca again until the city of Santiago has been captured.

Garcia and Rabi now occupy positions on he right of Lawton's division.

Sixteen large siege guns have been placed

n position on the right of El Paso. They were placed there only after there had some hard work put on the road eading to the place. These roads have been in a most frightful condition, but the members of the Seventy-first New York and the Thirty-fourth Michigan regiments have worked manfully, and they were soon gotten into such a condition that it was to move the heavy pieces over them with comparatively little difficulty. In the center of the line is the dynamite gun of the rough riders, which is in charge of Hallet Alson Barrows, of New York, and which was temporarily disabled during the fight of a week ago. In addition there have been placed on the right eight mortars which are capable of most deadly execution The enemy is to make an attempt to en flade the trenches. It has been discovered that opposite the left wing of the Ameri can army three Spanish guns have been These will have a sweep at th nicked off by the American sharpshooters

Acts of bravery on the part of Cubans continue.

Thursday night a party of them entered the Spanish line on the west of Santiago and seized some cattle, which they coolly proceeded to drive off. The animals wer slaughtered for the Americans and a milch cow presented to General Shafter. The programme for the attack is understood to be a naval bombardment from a position off Aguadores. It is said that there will be no infantry charge.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, OFF JU-RAGUA, Saturday, July 9, 7 p. m .- The surrender of Santiago was formally offered by the Spanish commander General Toral to-day, but the conditions attached caused a prompt refusal of the offer by General Shafter. The negotiations, however, resulted in the extension of the armistice

until noon Sunday. General Toral's proposal contemplated the immediate surrender of the city, but he insisted that his army be permitted to march away under arms and with flying colors, and declared that he would fight to the last ditch unless the conditions were

General Shafter replied that nothing but unconditional surrender would be considered by him, but he consented to cable the Spanish offer to Washington. In the meantime extending the armistice.

It was shortly before noon to-day when a

little group of Spanish officers, under a flag of truce, came out from under the yellow wall of the besieged city and slowly made its way toward the American line. A detail was sent to meet them and they were escorted to comfortable quarters, while the letter from General Toral was carried to General Shafter's tent, two miles from the front. The letter was couched in the icily courteous terms characteristic of such communications, and was brief as possible. It bore the signature of General Toral, who commands at Santiago since General Linares was wounded, and stated that he was prepared to surrender the city. provided his army would be permitted to capitulate; "with honor." This, he explained, meant that the Spanish forces should be unmolested and go in any direction they wished, with arms and flying

colors. The letter concluded with the bold statement that surrender under any other terms was an impossibility and would not be considered.

General Shafter immediately cabled the facts to Washington and sent to General Toral a refusal of his proposal, but added that he would communicate with his government and would extend the informal armistice until Sunday at noon.

It is deemed probable that the truce may extend even beyond the time designated. as the offer of General Toral to surrender on any terms is regarded as an indication that the Spanish commander has decided upon surrender upon the best terms obtainable.

The general condition of the health of the American troops is excellent, but the cal Bates has now moved the Twen- water supply is poor and a number of

cases of malarial fever have developed No deaths have resulted, however, and in nearly all the instances the fever has been broken up by a liberal use of quinine. The hardships of the campaign and the fears of possible attacks of fever have rid the army in the field and on the coast of noncombatants, with the exception of a few newspaper correspondents, who have been on the ground since the American warships appeared off Santiago and who con-

of the dispatch boat service. The second fleet of transports arrived off Jurasua this morning, bearing 2500 troops including a large detachment of artillery. If the peace negotiations fail, these heavy guns will be a most valuable addition to the artillery now in the field, and it is expected that they will be rushed forward to the front. The new troops will be landed to-morrow and pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The days of temporary peace are being utilized by both armies in strengthening their defenses. The Americans nave strongly intrenched themselves, and the artillery now at the front has been placed in a strong position behind earthworks. and will be able to cover the advance of the troops much more effectively than during the previous engagement.

The feeling is strong among officers and nen that Santiago will surrender without further fighting.

The wounded in the hospitals are being

well cared for ahd, in almost every in-

stance, are recovering rapidly. CAPTAIN CLARK'S REPORT.

Phinks That but for the Oregon the Cristobal Colon Would Have

Escaped. (Copyright, 1838, by the Associated Press.) OFF GUANTANAMO, Saturday, July 9. Captain Clark, of the United States battleship Oregon, which did such remarkable work at the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba, that resulted in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, says, in his official report of the engagement to Rear Admiral Sampson:

"The Spanish fleet turned to the west ward and opened fire, to which our ships replied vigorously. For a short time there was an almost continual flight of projectiles over the ship, but when our line was fairly engaged the enemy's fire became defective. As soon as it was evident that the enemy's ships were trying to break through and escape to westward, we went ahead at full speed with the determination of out to the utmost your instructions: 'If the enemy tries to escape, the ships must close and engage him as soon as possible and endeavor to sink his ves-

sels or force them to run ashore." "We soon passed all of our vessels except the Brooklyn. At first we used only the battery, but when it was discovered that the enemy's torpedo boats were following the ships we used our rapid-fire guns as well as the 6-inch guns upon them with teiling effect.

"As we ranged up near the sternmost of their ships she headed for the beach, evidently on fire. We raked her as we passed, rushing on for the next ahead, brought to bear; and before we had her beach. The two remaining vessels were now some distance ahead, but our speed had increased to sixteen knots and the Vizcaya was soon sent to the shore in flames

"Only the Cristobal Colon was left, and for a time it seemed as if she might escape. But when we opened with our forward turret guns and the Brooklyn followed, the Colon began to edge in toward the coast and her destruction was assured. As she struck the beach her flag went

"The Brooklyn sent a boat to her, and when the admiral caught up with New York, Texas and Vixen, the Cristobal Colon was taken possession of. I cannot speak in too high terms of the bearing and conduct of all on board this ship. When they found the Oregon had rushed to the front and was hurrying to a sucession of conflicts with the enemy's ves sels, if they could be overtaken and would engage, the enthusiasm was intense. As these Spanish vessels were so much more heavily armored than the Brooklyn, they might have concentrated upon, and over-

"Consequently, I am persuaded that, but for the officers and men on the Oregon, who steamed and steered the ship and fought and supplied her batteries, the Cristobal Colon, and perhaps the Vizcaya, would have escaped.'

BROOKE'S ORDER WORKS WELL A Quiet Sunday at Chicksmauga and Chattanooga-All the Sa-

loons Closed. CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., July 10.-The beneficial effect of General Brooke's recent order limiting the number of men to be allowed permits to leave camp at one time to two from each company was noticeable to-day in the orderly quiet of the day, both at the camp and in the city of Chattanoonga. A provost guard did duty at Lytle, and all saloons and disorderly places were kept hermetically sealed. No soldiers were allowed at Lytle without passes, and as a consequence it was a sure enough Sunday in the big camp. All the saloons in Chattanooga, which, for the past two Sundays, have been wide open, were to-day closed, by orders of the city authorities, so that the day was exceedingly peaceful, although the streets were crowded large portion of the day with soldiers. Services were held in the twenty-two Christian commission tents now in operation in the camp, and the proclamation of President McKinley, suggesting that prayers for peace be offered by all ministers was observed. From every pulpit in Chattanooga to-day prayers for peace and the triumph of the American armies were offered by the pastors.

Masses were said by Catholic clergymen during the day at the park. Three Catho-lic priests arrived this morning, Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Rev. Dr. Belford and Father Chrysostom, the latter having been engaged in work for many years in the West In-dies. These three ministers will remain with the army and go with them to the front when they are moved.

May Stay Long in Kansas. TOPEKA, July 10 .- (Special.) The regarmy officers engaged here in muster ing the colored troops into the federal servbelieve that the two battaijons will be kept here for a month, and perhaps longer case they receive orders to move befo that time the officers think they will b

FELL FROM A BALLOON. Mile. Nevins, a Female Aeronaut, Fa tally Injured in East St.

sent to some interior army post for gar-

rison work.

Louis. ST. LOUIS, July 10 .- Mile. Nevins, a well own aeronaut, was fatally injured at

Electric park, East St. Louis, Ill., by fall ing from a balloon this afternoon. in company with Professor Cohn, the had gone up in a bailoon, from which they were to drop with parachutes. When an had gone up in a balloon, from which they were to drop with parachutes. When an attitude of about 300 feet had been reached, the balloon careened. Professor Cohn cut loose his parachute and reached the ground in safety, but his female companion failed to get clear and fell to the earth.

Almost every bone in her body was broken and she was internally injured. Physicians say she will die.

The Burlington Route. The best line to Chicago.

MADRID OFFICIALS CAN SEE NOTH-

ING TO HOPE FOR.

PEACE IDEA IS PREDOMINANT stitute the only force able to report the progress of the war, with the assistance

> CABINET LIKELY TO COHERE UNTIL THE WAR IS ENDED.

> It In Believed That Negtiations Will Be Commenced Immediately After the Fall of Santingo, Which Is Regarded as In-

evitable.

MADRID, July 10.-Information received from the most reliable sources is to the effect that the darkest pessimism pervade Madrid officialdom. The helplessness of the war is finally recognized, and the peace idea now seems to perdominate in the cabinet, and negotiations are considered ur gent. The cabinet is likely to cohere until

peace is secured. It is now recognized that Santiago de Cuba is completely beleaguered and cannot hold out, owing to the lack of provisions and munitions of war. It is considered certain that the Americans will blockad Cuban and Porto Rican ports, cutting off their supplies while the authorities are convinced that an American fleet is coming to the peninsula. There is no confidence felt that the powers will interfere, even if defenceless scaports are bombarded, and therefore, what measures of defense are

possible are being adopted. Marshal Martinez Campos, in the course of an interview at San Sebastian, said i was impossible that negotiations for peace should be entered upon by the Spanish and American governments, for the reason that the time was not yet ripe. He had always advocated reforms for Cuba since 1869, but not autonomy. He fully recognized that autonomy had not yielded the expected results, partly in consequence of the island war and partly because it had been granted oo late. In 1869, he said, the late Senor Canovas, when premier, had proposed to him to introduce autonomy, but he (Campos), declined to do so, considering the tim ınfavorable.

General Campos denied a remark attributed to him that he was less concerned at the loss of Admiral Cervera's squadron than at the position of the queen regent.

"I believe," he declared, "that Spain and the monarchy are intimately connected, but I am first of all a Spaniard. My affection for the queen regent is great, but my affect tion for my country is greater. El Imparcial says the Carlists are a great

source of anxiety to the government. It avers that an aide-de-camp of General Maximo Gomez has asserted that there will be a new insurrection in Cuba against th "as the Cubans believe the Americans do not desire the independence of the island, but its submission to Amer ican rule."

El Liberal says that peace is impossible if the United States claims possession of "The Spanish army is determine to repel such a claim, but, even should the army cease to exist, there would be 20,000 volunteers, fully resolved to uphold the Spanish flag and to reject peace."

"In the event of the Spanish soldiers quitting the island," says El Imparcial the war would be continued by its inhabitants, who do not wish to become

PARIS. July 10.-The Madrid correspond ent of the Temps says:

"The end is impatiently awaited, even the government no longer attempting to disguise its conviction that, after the of Santiago, the time will have come for thinking about overtures of peace, especial

this course. "The meetings that are being held a Bayonne, in the province of Navarre and along the Pyrennean frontier, are greatly disturbing the ministery. The partisans of Don Carlos are making no secret of their intention to rise if the terms upon which peace is conducted should entail a loss of territory.

"General Blanco cables that it will be impossible for reinforcements to reach Santiago in time to aid in the defense, the dur ation of which will depend upon the sup ply of food and ammunition, unless garrison attempts a desperate sortie." The Temps, commenting upon the going dispatch from its Madrid corre-

spondent, says: "What should decide neutral cabinets to give wise counsels to Madrid is not only the fact that the latest developments of the war have entirely changed the con plexion of the situation, which was already grave enough for Spain, but the furthe fact that there are trustworthy indications of a beginning of a reaction in favor of peace in official circles."

LONDON, July 11 .- A special dispatch from Madrid says: "All the talk of peace seems, up to the present, to have led to no tangible results. No doubt the government would welcome an opportunity to negotiate with the Uni ed States, were the signs propitious, but there are so many circumstances to be con sidered that it looks as though the policy of drift and waiting for something up would continue until Santiago has fal-

"The fall of Santiago will convince most sanguine of the hopelessness of the struggle, and will give the government the desired opportunity at least to suggest an armistice for the decision of terms. Circumstantial statements are already in cirulation to the effect that the war is virtually ended and that the government has actually opened peace negotiations, but they cannot be verified.

"A detailed account has been published of Spain's naval losses-twenty-one warships and twenty-one merchantmen, as against practically no losses on the American side. This tends to convince the most rabid war advocates, and, as for a long time past, the whole commercial and industrial interests of Spain are bringing strong influence to bear in favor of peace. "Every day that passes without disturb ances strengthens the peace party. It is believed, however, that there is a strong undercurrent in favor of continuing the war, and the attitude of the Carlists and Republicans causes anxiety. A mysterious, blackedged, unsigned manifesto appeared in the leading squares of Madrld to-day Sunday), bearing the municipal stamp and head, Gloria Victus, with an angel supporting a dead, naked soldier.

"The manifesto contains an eloquent appeal from Spanish mothers, calling for the egeneration of the country on the basis of the army, and crying Down with bribe politicians and bought press.' Four million copies of this manifesto have been dis tributed throughout Spain, and it is attracting considerable attention.

"The whole of Admiral Camara's squadron, with the exception of the Pelayo and the San Augustin, which are waiting at Port Said for a transfer of coal, is now The Madrid correspondent of the Times.

commenting on the growth of the peac sentiment, says: Facts have begun to be recognized, and calculations are published showing the losses of each of the warring parties. The statistics dispel all illusions and prove that the final results cannot be doubted. The

opportune moment for opening peace ne-

only question remaining is as to the most

of our army will astonish the world by their sufferings and heroism, let him say it aloud. For our part, we know nobody who has any doubts on the subject."

"Some sanguine people still imagine that America may yet be sickened of war; but they have been reminded that the Americans also have a national amour propre and that, if defeated, they will insist on taking their revenge before negotiation. In that case, woe be to the antagonist who should first be completely exhausted. The correspondent then refers to influ-

ences counteracting the pence sentiment, such as the feeling of the army on the subject, and says: "The Carlist organs recommend fighting to the death. All things considered, I should say peace is in sight, but it is still a long way off. As to its approaching or receding in the immediate future, much

will depend upon the attitude of the American government and press. Nothing has fostered peace tendencies more than the recent generous recognition by icans in official dispatches and newspaper articles of the fine soldierly qualities of their antagonists. 'After all,' it is said by men who formerly used very different lar guage, 'these Americans are people with

peace. The press of all the Continental cities i most actively discussing the prospects of peace, propagating various rumors to the general effect that the negotiations are to

very little profit. The Russian papers are very bitter against the United States, one of them characterizing the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet as "brutal" slaughter, and accusing the Amerians of employing some kind of new explosive machine or bomb

contrary to international law. The busiest discussion of all, so far a America is concerned, occupies the German papers. Their tone is much milder sine mbassador White's Fourth of July speech at Leipzic, but the papers are unable to refrain from the belittling criticisms of the American army.

The National Zeitung, however, publishserious and interesting article on the ects of the war, and draws conclusion that the importance of machinery has been fully demanstrated. It says "The Spaniards were decimated by the superior firing guns of the Americans, The battle shows that only machine guns and accurate shooting are of any account in

The writer of this article expects that 'all nations will profit by this lesson," and concludes with the expression of the opinion that irrefutable proof has been given the world that this strongest milination is of little account as a powe in the world unless provided with a powerful and adequate fleet.

CARGO OF THE CHEROKEE.

List of the Sick and Wounded Officer Whom She Brought From Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 10 .- Another grim reminder of the dark side of the war came to the war department to-day in the shape of a list, telegraphed from Tampa, of the wounded and sick officers brought into that port yesterday on the transport Cherokee from Siboney. It did not include the names of enlisted men, but this may follow short-The surgeon general will consult the medical officers now at Tampa as to the disposition of the invalids, and it is probable that such of them as are able to bear further transportation will be brought North, where they will be surrounded by better conditions than exist at the tem porary and crowded Southern hospitals The list of the wounded and sick officers brought by the Cherokee is as follows:

WOUNDED. Captain John Bigelow, Jr., g. s. thigh and Lieutenant M. H. Barnum, g. s. right hip. First Lieutenant G. H. Godfrey, g. s.

Major Ellis, Thirteenth infantry, g. s First Lieutenant W. M. Wassell, g. s. left

heek and neck, also left hand. Lieutenant W. S. Wood. Ninth cavalry, s. right cheek and throat. Captain J. E. Bret, g. s. right elbow

Lieutenant H. L. Kinnison, g. s. reast and elbow. Lieutenant H. G. Lyon, g. s. right hip. Captain A. C. Ducat, g. s. both thighs Lieutenant W. H. Simmons, g. s. right

Lieutenant R. E. Spencer, g. s. right leg

Captain Lassiter, g. s. right side. General S. B. M. Young. Captain A. B. Heyl. Captain S. F. Allen. Lieutenant C M Saltman Lieutenant G. H. Patten. Lieutenant F. W. Lewis. Captain Robert Sewell.

Lieutenant W. E. P. French. haplain Dwight Gallinger Lieutenant W. C. Rivers. Lieutenant C. B. Humphreys. Lieutenant F. Perkins. All these are sick from effect of hea ut are doing well.

SPRINGFIELD A GOOD GUN.

iovernment Ordnance Officers Are In dignant at Statements Questioning Its Merits. WASHINGTON, July 10.-The ordnance

ers of the army are indignant at the statements that have appeared in the press, ome of them attributable to high army oficers, questioning the merits of the Springfield rifle with which a large proportion of the United States army is armed. These tatements they say are calculated to do nfinite harm among the volunteer forces, though the regulars know and like the old Springfield too well to distrust it now. The principal argument made against its em ployment by the critics is that its short range enable the Mauser-armed Spanish o pick off our men long before they get within the range of the Springfields. This is iid to be based upon error. The Springfield has a range of thirty-four hundred yards, which is only a few hundred yards short of the Mauser, and the former's big killing power at the long ranges. The opinion of some good practical soldiers as to th respective merits of the Springfield and the that such able soldiers as Colonel Ray and Colonel Schuyler, of New York, who organizing independent regiments, have specially requested the war departme supply them the former. A good dea been said also as to the great super lority of smokeless powder used in the small bore over the black powder of the Springfield, but one of the best ordnance xperts in the war department has de clared that there are merits in both powders. In open fighting the smoke made by the Springfield often serves to obscure the marksman from a return fire while the man armed with the smokeless weapon is

RUNAWAY ELECTRIC CAR.

one Person Killed and Between Twenty-five and Thirty Injured in Washington Last Night.

WASHINGTON, July 10.-An electric car on the Congress heights road, filled with assengers, crashed into a horsecar of the Anacostia line to-night. An unknown mar was killed and between twenty-five and thirty people injured, several of them fatally. Both cars were demolished and the horses of the Anacostia car killed. The accident occurred opposite St. Elizabeth's government asylum for the insane. A steep hill runs from the asylum into Anacostia and the brake chain broke as the car started to make the descent. The motorman jumped, and when the car reached the gotiations.

"Senor Silvela's organ, El Tiempo, puts it very plainly: 'If there be anyone who still hopes that, after the destruction of our squadron, Cuba can be, for Spain, anything but an amphitheater where martyrs during its flight down the hill.

GOLD COMING DOWN.

Twenty Miners From Klondike Bring \$70,000-Yukon Higher Than It Has Been For Years Before.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.-Twenty niners from the Yukon placers at Manook Circle City and Dawson arrived here to day on the schooner Hattie I, Phillips fro St. Michael's. The returning prospectors who bring about \$70,600 with them, have been in Alaska from one to twenty-five years. Half of the party will return to work their claims.

These Yukon miners include: J. H. Ells. Chicago: F. E. Haller, Detroit: W. F. Pinkham, Boston: Joseph Bird, Baltimore, and P. Hardie, Williamsport, Pa. The passengers from Dawson are confident that the output of Dawson will run over \$25,000,-600. Manook will produce not less than \$300,000. Circle City will also contribute in no small degree to the total product from the Alaska placers.

The Yukon is said to be higher than has been known for years, and overflowed its banks at Manook, where a number of miners were washed away by of the passengers from Manook, Ernest laxton, of San Francisco, reported that word had reached Manook that the little iver steamer, Governor Stillman, had been totally wrecked at Kuskequem, and her passengers had lost all of their provisions ed outfits in the disaster. For thirty-six ours after the boat was wrecked the passengers were compelled to remain in the rees lining the river banks until the flood subsided enough to allow them to reach

place of safety.

At the time the Hattie I. Phillips sailed four schooners were lying about St. Michsel's ready to receive the outcoming miners and loaded with other gold seekers who vere ready to take their places in the river

amps. The Hattie L. Phillips brought the sad news of the death on the Manook trail of Victor F. Maidhof, of New York, who was United States consul to Annaburg, Saxony, luring the first administration of Presiden Cleveland. Maidhof attempted to cross the portage from Unalaklik to Kaltag, bound for Manook, in company with H. M. Morgan, correspondent of the Associated Press. Deserted by their guide, they lost their way in a blinding snow storm. Their provisions were exhausted, their hands and feet frozen and after subsisting on dog meat for several days Maidhof died and was buried in a snow drift. His companion, Morgan, became snowbound and was found by a party of Indians. After he had lain four days in his sleeping bag at the point of death, Morgan was resuscitated at the of death, Morgan was resuscitated at the Unaiaklik mission, although some of his toes had to be amputated.

The Phillips also brings word of the drowning in a hole in the ice, while crossing the bay at St. Michael, of George Clark, of Glasgow, Scotland, and more recently from Victoria, B. C.

THE BLUE AND GRAY UNITE.

Veterans of Both Armies of the Civil War Take Part in Patriotic

Services. Veterans of the blue and the gray united yesterday evening in special patriotic and religious services at the Second Presby-

"Praying and Fighting" were the significant words at the head of the neatly printed programme which bore on one cover an American flag in colors, and on the

printed programme which bore on one cover an American flag in colors, and on the other the verses of the "Star Spangled Banner," which the congregation sang at the close of the service.

"A Scene on Board the Texas" was the title of the address by the pastor, Rev. Dr. H. D. Jenkins, who was a member of Company A. Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania volunteer militia during the late war. Judge J. D. McCue, Company D. Eighth Illinois infantry, talked on the "Amenities of War." relating many incidents showing the kindly feeling which existed between the "Yanks" and "Johnnies" of the late war, when a cessation of hostilities or even the circumstances of capture gave them a chance to become acquainted with each other. "A Rough Rider of 1881 to 1885" was the title of a very entertaining address by Mr. J. T. Cleveland, who served during the period of which he talked in the Second Virginia cavalry of the Confederate army. The church had been elegantly decorated for the occasion, with about seventy-five silk flags. The music was all suggestive of the particular nature of the meeting, and everyone present felt as he stood to receive the pastor's benediction that the once of the particular nature of the meeting, indeveryone present felt as he stood to receive the pastor's benediction that the once allienated elements of the republic were being knitted closer and closer together.

FELL INTO A CISTERN.

A. H. Mendenhall, of Lincoln, Neb. Meets Death in a Peculiar

Manner. LINCOLN, NEB., July 10 .- A. H. Men denhall, yice president of the State Jour-nal Company, fell into a cistern at his residence at 4 o'clock this morning and was drowned. He left his bed to examine the condition of the cistern and was too weak to maintain his balance. During the past year Mr. Mendenhall has been receive ing treatment for general solerosis, physicians considered incurable. Mental and physical suffering had been great. A and physical suffering had been great. A verdict of accidental drowning was returned by the coroner's jury. Mr. Mendenhall had lived in Lincoln twenty-five years, He was born at Liberty, O. He began his newspaper career as a carrier on the Peoria Transcript and later secured an interest in the Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal. In 1871, he became one of the owners of the State Journal, of this city.

If sick hendache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will pos-itively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

A Sunday of Sightseeing. WASHINGTON, July 10.—The delegates to the National Educational Association spent to-day sight-seeing. Several of them occupied local pulpits at morning and even-ing services.

Save the baby! Nev-er mind the anything else; only save the ba-by!" This the stinct of ev-ery moth-er's heart. Every woman who hope day to be a ought to realize that the health and perhaps the very life of her prospective little one is put in peril by everything pairs her own physical condition.

It is a prospective mother's duty to keep herself as well an strong as possible an avoid all over-exertion and fatigue during the expected time. Never wind if the honswort.

mind if the housework or any other work is neglected: Save the baby!

Every mother should obtain the strength ening, health giving support of Dr. Pierce' ening, health giving support of Dr. Pierce' prescription. It gives elastic er durance to the special organs and nerve centers involved in motherhood.

It makes the coming of baby perfectly safe and comparatively painless. It forti-fies the system against relapse, promotes abundant nourishment for the child and increases its natural constitutional vigor. tris the only medicine devised expressly by an educated, experienced physician to cure the weaknesses and diseases of the feminine organism. No other preparation accomplishes this purpose with such scientific thoroughness and permanence.

A complete account of its extraordinary restorative effects in the most obstinate difficulties is given in one chapter of Dr.

difficulties, is given in one chapter of Dr. Pierce's thousand page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Ad-viser," which will be sent free on receipt of viser, which will be sent tree on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For a handsome cloth-bound copy, send 31 stamps. It is a complete medical library in one volume. It is written in plain English and is easily understood by the non-professional.

NEWS IN HAVANA

INTEREST CENTERED IN SITUATION AT SANTIAGO.

LA LUCHA VERY OPTIMISTIC

SAYS IT WILL NOT BE DIFFICULT TO WHIP THE YANKEES.

Only a Question of Obtaining Provis-

ions and Ammunition-Colonial Government Intends to Resist Army of Invasion to the Last Ditch.

(From a Spanish Correspo HAVANA, Saturday, July 3.-To-day all interest is concentrated upon the situation at Santiago, and the public are anxiously awaiting the outcome of events there. It is announced that the bombardment of Santiago will begin to-morrow.

La Lucha, in its editorial column today, says: "The actual problem confront ing Spain is the easiest the nation has he in all her history, although at first sight appears most difficult and complex. It not necessary to employ in its solutio either slyness or the expenditure of many millions for a great defense, as has been required in other wars. It is only a question of resistence, which can be sustained if the Spaniards have only provisions and ammunition. To beat the Yankees in Cuba needs only 300 or 400 men for a period of two or three years. The cost which that signifies to our neighbors is greater than

100 islands of Cuba is worth to them." The colonial government will give its unconditional support to an active and energetic campaign against the American forces, adopting all means at their command to repel the invaders.

On July 8, 152 sailors and officers of the different ships of Admiral's Cervera's fleet, including Lieutenants Manuel Gustament and Jose Caballero and Naval Cadet Raymon Navarre, arrived at Santiago. They eported that all the crews of the ships Almirante Oquendo and Infanta Maria Teresa were either killed or wounded, All the officers of the Santiago garrison, n spite of the bloody engagements already fought, and the prospect of to-morrow's ncounter, are animated with the determination to fight to the end, and declare their willingness to seal with their blood another of the glorious pages in their country's history. They have a quantity of provisions and ammunition.

he insurgent forces, which took part with in the attack upon the American troops and the taking of San Juan hill and Caney. sustained heavy losses, their killed numbering forty. It is asserted that they are disgusted because the Americans used them as guides and obliged them to march first line of the vanguard. On July 6, the produce, money and stock

Private advices received here affirm that

xchanges suspended operations, observing the day as one of mourning for the loss of Admiral Cervera's fleet. On July 7, communication with Santiago de Cuba was re-established. According to the first dispatch received from Santiago. the bombardment of the place had not begun. The dispatch stated that an exchaof prisoners had been effected. Among the prisoners exchanged was Captain Vera del

Rea, a brother of General Vera del Rea, who was killed in the engagement at Captain General Blanco has rewarded the oral and privates who landed on June 19 at Cayo Piedra, province of Matanzas In sight of the American warships and cap-

tured a quantity of American effects. The inhabitants of Guira Molena, prorince of Havana, have sent, through the mayor, a telegram of condolence to the sident of the colonial cabinet over the icss of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

On the morning of July 8, the Americans esleging Santiago again demanded that the garrison surrender, declaring that, unless this was done, they would begin an attack upon the place at noon the next lay. General Toral replied to the demand that the garrison at Santiago were ready to defend themselves.

The American troops landed near Santiago de Cuba have formed a junction with General Calixto Garcia's forces, and are marching toward Santiago, plac of artillery along all the roads leading to the city.

Colonel Ordonez, the inventor of the canon bearing his name, was twice wounded during the engagement at Santiago. Colonel Escarios, who recently arrived at Santiago with reinforcements after a heroic march from Manzanillo, during which he several engagements, has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general. The civil government of Havana has decided that the festival which was fixed for July 10 for the purpose of collecting money to establish free kitchens for the poor of the city shall not be held because destruction of the Spanish fleet off San-

At Union de Reyes, province of Matanzas nemorial services have been held for the officers and men who lost their lives when the Spanish fleet was destroyed. All the civil and military authorities were present at the service, as was also an concourse of people representing all classes of society.

The Cuban council of secretaries has decided to wire the Spanish secretary of the colonies, Senor Romero Girol, asking authority to export, in neutral ships bound for Spain, the products of soap, perfumery and other factories. The council denies the statement that an industrial tax has been imposed upon the gathering of tobacco, and also that the municipality has advocated a proposition to lower the salaries of the municipal employes 10 per

It has also presented to the home go ernment a project for the establishment for a mortgage bank. The French cruiser D'Estaing arrived this afternoon from Fort de France, Isi-

and of Martinique. Some of the members of the Spanish mail steamer Alfonso XII., which was run ashore and burned at the entrance of Mariel harbor in preference to letting the American ships capture her, have reached

here. A considerable number of gifts to the Red Cross Society, to be used in the establishment of free kitchens and in helping the poor, have been received. Many cratic ladies are assisting in the relief work. Among the donations received are quanties of potatoes, jerked beef, lard, obsters and other shell fish. The work of relief will be extended in several districts, where kitchens will shortly be es-tablished. When the haryests are gatherd and corn is abundant, the situation of the poor will be greatly improved. Acting upon a petition addressed to him

bara who were under sentence of death. Michigan Hotel Fire.

by General Luque, Captain General Bianco

has granted pardon to two persons at Gi-

ST. JOSEPH. MICH., July 10.—Hotel St. Joseph was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. Of the forty guests and employes in the building, all escaped alive but A. B. Benson, of Logansport, Ind. Benson was an employe and lost his life while trying to save books from the office. The hotel had 20 rooms and was owned by J. H. Graham, of the Graham & Morton Transportation Company, Loss, 3130,000; Company. Loss, \$130,000